

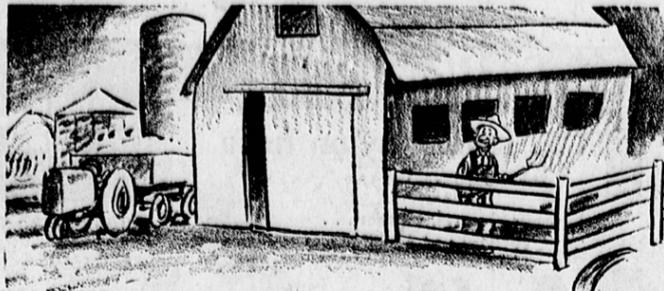
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Your Right to Know
Is the Key to All Your Liberties

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Take Me To Your Leader



State Taxes Could Hurt Industrial Growth Here

By CHARLES E. CHAPEL
46th Assembly District

One man in Inglewood recently wrote that he wishes that we had more business stability which might be obtained by attracting new industry to obtain greater diversification of opportunity. In theory, his idea is good, but several large industries have taken employees out of Southern California and established factories and research centers in other states, especially Arizona, because of California taxes.

In the last session of the California State Legislature, I voted against all new taxes and increases of existing taxes for several reasons.

One reason is that we do not need the additional revenue unless we spend it on new bureaus staffed by political appointees.

Another reason that I voted against the increased tax bills is that higher taxes drive industry and business out of California, force our people to move where jobs are located, and place a burden on those who stay here for the simple reason that all taxes ultimately fall on the individual. A tax on industry and business must be passed on to the consumer. There is no way to avoid it.

A young man in Manhattan Beach told me that he favors vocational retraining, that is, training those now employed in defense industries to hold new and different jobs. He said that he was not sure who should pay for this vocational retraining but he thought that either the State of California or the employers should carry the burden.

I asked him what jobs the present defense workers should be trained to hold and where vacancies exist for their employment. He replied that these are details he has not worked out in his mind but he thinks they might appeal to people.

Then I questioned many defense employees about the above embryonic plan and they were all violently opposed to it. One man in Manhattan Beach said: "I was educated as an electronics engineer. Am I to be retrained as a shoemaker or a barber and where would I find a job if I were retrained?"

A lady in Hermosa Beach said: "I was trained to be an assembler of parts for missiles. Does someone want me to become a seamstress when I cannot even sew my own dresses well?"

A lady in Westchester said: "I suppose that whoever dreamed up this retraining idea will try to present it as a plan leading to job security. It sounds to me like some kind of State socialism. The only people who have absolute guaranteed job security are the prisoners in the penitentiaries and jails. Even in Soviet Russia, there is no such thing as real job security unless a person is part of the slave labor program."

The man who pays the band can select the tunes the band plays. When the Federal government contributes to the cost of public education, it can exercise control over how the money is spent.

When the State of California contributes to schools, the State dictates school poli-

cies. When schools are financed locally, the school boards, who are close to the people, control the policies.

One man in the 46th Assembly District has said that he thinks the State of California should contribute much more to the expense of running our schools. This means increasing State taxes, including the sales tax, State income tax, and taxes on tobacco, liquor, banks, corporations, and other sources, but all these increased taxes will be passed on to the consumer.

When a board raises and spends money in California, the overhead is less than it is when the State supplies school money. When the Federal government spends money on California education, an even higher brokerage fee is taken out for administration but the taxes are collected from all of us, right here in California.

Furthermore, when people in Los Angeles County are taxed by the State or Federal government, much of the money goes for school outside Los Angeles County. In the case of the State, counties which have a lower average assessment rate on real property benefit at the expense of taxpayers in Los Angeles County, which have high assessment.

In other words, most people subscribe to the theory of equal educational opportunities for everyone, but also they believe that all counties and cities in California should first carry their fair share of the burden before seeking money from those of us who are already taxed to death.

A Look at Annexation

The overwhelming defeat of the city's overtures toward our neighbors to the north this week emphasize again the weakness of any annexation program in which the city seeks to overcome the wish of the residents to be left alone.

As the council learned earlier this year when it tried to nick off a corner of Lomita, residents on our fringes who are now residing in unincorporated county territory are reasonably happy in their plight.

While 25 per cent of the qualified voters of the Alondra area signed petitions at the city's urging to seek annexation to Torrance, the overwhelming weight of the protests pointed out that the balance of the residents were firmly opposed to such a move.

Mayor Isen told Alondra residents Tuesday night that the city council was not imperialistic in its annexation pursuits, but residents of that area who were subjected to city-paid "surveys" by private firms to whip up the annexation bid may not share his views.

Annexation of large residential areas to the city may or may not be to the best interest of the city, despite the mania which confuses size for greatness, or quantity with quality.

Until such a time as a substantial number of the residents make the approach to the city, it should be the policy of the council to concentrate on the territory it already has under its wing.

There is plenty to be done inside the presently established city boundaries.

Legislators Probe Deal For Squaw Valley Lease

By VINCENT THOMAS
Assemblyman, 68th District

A number of pretty sour notes were blown at a recent rehashing of the difficulties of the Winter Olympics at Squaw Valley. The Senate Fact-Finding Committee on Natural Resources, at its hearing on the operation and disposition of the newly created Squaw Valley State Park, uncovered a number of facts and situations about which nobody present, legislator or administrative official, appeared particularly happy.

Although \$9 billion of state funds were appropriated and spent to put on the Olympics, together with additional millions from other sources, the committee was told that an estimated \$2.1 million more should be spent to bring the Valley into condition to be successfully operated as a state park. The division of beaches and parks has available about three quarters of a million, so the Legislature would be called upon to supply the remaining \$1,350,000.

The committee was informed that a very important element in the plan for improvement is the correction of deficiencies in the Olympic facilities. These, though they were suitable for putting on the Games, are not fitted for continued operation. For example, most of the heating lines to major structures have no insulation or controls, and about \$100,000 would be needed to correct the situation. The sewage treatment plant has a number of faults which must be corrected if it is to be kept in successful operation. The ice plant for the arena is too expensive to operate, and a replacement is needed for economy.

Committee members present were naturally curious about the 27-year lease recently made with private individuals to operate feeding and housing facilities for the general public. They were told that one party to this contract was a member of the state executive family when the contract was made. A representative of our legislative analyst's office said it would be "improper" to award such a contract to a state employee. Committee members also questioned the contract terms for payments to the state on the grounds that they are less favorable than those quoted to some prospective bidders.

The committee was also informed that it is probable the state will be held responsible for fulfillment of all contracts made by the Olympics Commission which ran the Games. Such contracts include:

- 1) state responsibility for major repair and replacement on all state-owned ski lifts, leased to a private operator;
- 2) provision for sewage service to Squaw Valley Lodge, "without any limit on the number of facilities to be served;
- 3) sewage service at Squaw Valley Inn and adjacent facilities on a specified basis;
- 4) furnishing of parking for all ski operations and the Lodge;
- 5) restoration of a meadow used for parking during the Games, or payment of \$1600 annual rent for it.

As if all this were not enough for the committee's consideration, the state also reported it is thinking about legal action against one of the television networks for "anticipatory breach of contract" on television rights its last minute backing out cost the state a sizeable amount, it was asserted.

A Lost Art

Toll roads and expressways, growing in number throughout the United States, are greatly facilitating the flow of traffic and sharply reducing travel time for American motorists.

There is reason to believe, too, that they will make a real contribution to improved traffic safety records. The hazards of driving long distances on curving, two-lane roadways are becoming a part of history.

These are commendable advances in auto travel, but there is a darker side of the picture.

Are we the last generation who will have seen America?

Nobody can argue that there is — or was — an adequate substitute for automobile travel as a means of seeing at first hand the real heart of our country.

But to the toll road traveler, Kalamazoo, for example, will linger in memory, if it lingers at all, as nine letters found under the adomation: "Next Exit." Sandwich will no longer be a town in Illinois, to the tourist, but something he grabs at the oasis.

Who indeed will know anything about Loco, Okla., unless he lives in Loco, Okla.?

Who will see our mountains instead of the tunnels?

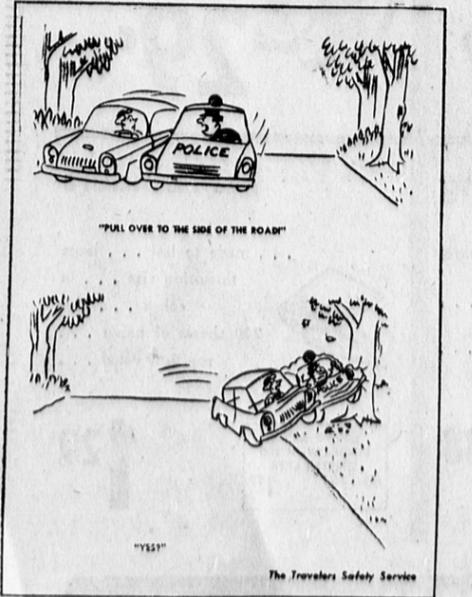
Perhaps the day will come when the greatest attraction for curiosity seekers at our great museums will be a replica of a typical American community or a mural of the rustic, picturesque countryside. People will flock to them, unless they are first frightened off the premises by a replica of a cow.

Nor are the tollway and expressway people the only ones guilty of stifling knowledge of Americana. There were the Wright brothers before them, sealing the doom of railroad travel with a flying machine.

The tourist now has a narrow choice of what he wants to see while traveling in America — clouds or concrete.

(Reprinted from Chicago Heights Star)

The Dishonor Roll by Jerry Marcus



Women drivers were involved in 18% of the personal injury accidents in 1959.

Society Requires Some Sacrifices of 'Rights'

"The establishment of ground rules is the only way in which a game of sports can be played with any degree of success.

The "laying down" of certain social boundaries, the trespassing of which will lead to trouble, seems to be part of the answer to our delinquency problem." George Watt, assistant director of extended day education at El Camino College and instructor in the field of child psychology, advised this week.

"It is the recognition of the 'boundaries' by the child which will lead to a successful life and the ability to handle social anxieties," Watt continued.

"The child not only needs those boundaries as guide posts to what is acceptable and what is anti-social, but he needs them for support. He learns early that if he adheres to the 'rules' he will be rewarded and his problems with 'authority' are minimized.

"It is not an over-simplification to say that the youth's inability to recognize or refusal to accept authority stems from the wrong concept of authority. If he can be helped to realize that authority is for his protection as well as for his guidance,

he will come to see authority as a friend.

This concept of authority must be launched when the new member of society first tries his wings.

"What about the baby who soon learns that merely by crying he is picked up and walked about . . . usually at three o'clock in the morning? He is coming up against his first brush with authority but he may not recognize the parent as anything but an avenue through which to gain his wish," Watt noted.

"This isn't to say," the psychology teacher observed, "that parents shouldn't enjoy their children. Quite the contrary. But, with proper 'ground rules' both the child and the parent can better enjoy the experience.

"The constitution guarantees each of us the right to carry firearms but in order to be a member of society this is one 'right' we gladly sacrifice.

The child should learn as early as possible that to be a happy, productive member of society, there are certain 'rights' which he must abandon. The 'right' to break the other fellow's window; the 'right' to take the other fellow's hub caps; and, the

'right' to disregard the other fellow's 'rights.'

"The establishment of these ground rules should begin early. Make them clear and well defined . . . but not too restrictive. There are certain things young men and young ladies can't do if they expect to be members of society, and these boundaries should be set up. Explain the 'why' of the rules and what happens if they are broken. Then! . . . follow through. Never promise a penalty that is not delivered. The child doesn't know then what to expect. Was Dad or Mother only kidding? Can I get away with it . . . or will I have to pay the penalty? Don't let this doubt remain in their minds.

"Give them room to explore and let them try their wings. They'll do all right. But, give them the haven of a well defined set of rules and they'll find it less and less necessary to go out of bounds.

"The concern of child psychology," explained Watt, "is to bring about a better understanding of how differing generations can live together and it is this concept which forms the basis for the psychology class at El-Camino College."

Constitution to Be 173 Years Old on Saturday

It was 173 years ago next Saturday — on September 17, 1787 — nearly six years after the surrender of Cornwallis and the end of the Revolutionary War, a war fought for the belief that man was sovereign and the State was his servant.

The place was Philadelphia's Independence Hall, where for four hot humid months, 55 of an appointed 65 representatives from twelve of the thirteen states had met with instructions to "correct the defects" in the Articles of Confederation under which the states were attempting to function as a nation.

Ten of the delegates never appeared. The war was over; they were victorious, so why "waste" their time away from the fields, shops and offices upon which their livelihood depended. Of the 55 who did attend, many were perfunctory in their response to the job at hand. Rhode Island was without any representation.

Contrary to the purpose of the Convention, Virginia's Randolph presented 15 points as a plan for a new form of government shortly after convening — a form of government more in accord with the principles for which the War of Independence was successfully waged.

It was on this hot September day, then, that the delegates met to seek convention approval for the Constitution they had drawn to guide the new nation. Some deemed it a makeshift — a series of unfortunate compromises.

It was, indeed, the result of

compromises and necessarily so. The differences existing between large and small states, rural and urban areas, and particularly the pros and cons regarding a strong central government were the areas where the greatest compromise was needed and affected. Nevertheless, the Constitution was approved and signed by 39 of the 42 delegates in attendance that day.

In July of 1788, New York became the eleventh state to ratify the Constitution and Congress voted to put it into operation. Many of the states ratified the new government only with the understanding that restrictions on government interference with man's inalienable freedoms would be further spelled out as quickly as possible.

This was done on Dec. 15, 1791, the first Ten Amendments were ratified and the people's "Bill of Rights" was born. The Constitution was now, to all intents and purposes of its framers, in completed form.

Time has proven the framers of our Constitution "built better than they knew." But what was the "key" to the success with which this Nation has been blessed? It was

not the natural resources, climate, soil, intelligence or leadership, for many countries equalled or surpassed the new nation in one or all of these without reaching the goals our nation has achieved.

There were two outstanding differences between this new nation and other countries in the world at the time of its birth and continuing down to the present day:

1. The new nation was founded on a belief in a Supreme Being and His plan that all men should be free and responsible for their own lives, actions and accomplishments.

2. The new Government was to be the servant of the people who created it for their own good, to operate only in those fields where the individual could not perform the task alone.

Our forefathers, through the Constitution, provided equality of opportunity through freedom from government interference with equal protection of written laws for all. Through these infinitely wise provisions, they caused to be created individual initiative and responsibility — the "key" to the success of our United States.

and I Quote

"If the politicians are promising the voters less these days, it's because they've already given them almost everything."

—Homer Phillips

"Fortunately for the country, neither party is quite as bad as the other insists it is."

—Earl Wilson

"A fine is a tax you have to pay for doing wrong. A tax is a fine you have to pay for doing okay."

—Lowell Nussbaum

